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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1908.

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\$10 PER ANNUM.

SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000.
RESERVE FUNDS
Sterling \$1,000,000 at 2% = \$15,000,000
Silver \$14,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

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MANAGER:

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LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of a per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2% per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3% per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4% per cent. per Annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1908. [24]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$5,250,000
—ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.
THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.

6% " 4% " "

3% " 3% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000.
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000.
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of a per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4% per cent.

" " 6% " "

" " 3% " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1908. [26]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,45,000,000 (£3,750,000);
RESERVE FUND £1,525,884.84
(about £479,407).

HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Surabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pamekasan, Tjilatap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota Radja (Achen), Bandjarmasih, Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.
Do 6% " "

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 10th July 1908. [27]

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000.
RESERVE FUNDS " 15,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO CHEFOO, TIENTSIN.

KOBE, PEKIN, NINGHUA.

OSAKA, DALYU.

NAGASAKI, DALYU.

LONDON, PORT ARTHUR.

LYONS, ANTUNG.

NEW YORK, LIOUANG.

SAN FRANCISCO, MUKDEN.

HONOLULU, TIE-LING.

BOMBAY, CHANG-CHUN.

HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of a per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposit:

For 12 months 4% p.a.

" 6% " "

" 3% " "

TAKHO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1908. [28]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The Business of the above Bank is conducted

by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4% PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1909. [29]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP: Sh. Taels 7,500.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD-OF-DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow
Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin
Tsinan Teutuan Yokohama

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank

S. Bleichroeder

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie

Robert Warschauer & Co.

Mendelsohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne

Frankfurt Jacob S. H. Stern

J. M. Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koenig

Bayrische Hypotheken und Wechselbank

Muenchen

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTOGESSELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be

learned on application. Every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN,

Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

Intimations.

THE SAVOY,

13, Queen's Road, Central,

NEXT DOOR TO

CONNAUGHT HOUSE-HOTEL.

The Proprietors of the above High Class Tailoring, Hosiery, etc., Establishment, beg to notify the Public and their Numerous Customers that a Clearance Sale of their new and varied stock is now being held.

Pieces have been considerably marked down for CASH.

Stocks consist of Morley's Hosiery, the

Celebrated "W. B." Corsets, and the well

known Boots and Shoes by the Regal Shoe Co.

In addition to the above there are many

Side Liners marked at most moderate prices;

which cannot fail to be of interest, and an

inspection is earnestly invited.

All our goods are sold at COST PRICE.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1908. [31]

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupil's residence.

Evening engagements for Deesses and

Concerts.

Apply to

E. J. LOPEZ,

On Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 1st March 1908. [32]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & NING	YOKOHAMA	Capt. K. P. MANN, R.N.R.	About Freight and Passage
SHANGHAI	DELTA	Capt. B. W. H. SAWYER	10th Dec. Freight and Passage
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	DEVANHA	Capt. W. HAYWARD, R.N.R.	12th Dec. See Special
			Advertisement.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1908. [33]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Trails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN. " GOEDEN" Capt. B. Wilhelmi WEDNESDAY, 16th December.

KUDAT and SANDAKAN. " BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill Beginning of January, 1909.

For further particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1908.

[8]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL. TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL ON SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, ERNEST-SIMONS, Girard, 7th Dec., P.M. MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS, ARMAND BEHIC, Guiopet, 8th Dec., at 1 P.M. SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, TONKIN, Charbonnel, 21st Dec., P.M. MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS, DUMDRA, Boyer, 22nd Dec., at 1 P.M.

Transhipment on the Co. of Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1908.

[14]

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TIBODAS	JAPAN	First half Dec.	JAVA	First half Dec.
TIPANAS	JAPAN	First half Dec.	SHANGHAI	First half Dec.
THILWONG	JAPAN	First half Jan.	JAVA	First half Jan.
TJIKINI	JAVA	First half Jan.	JAPAN	First half Jan.
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half Jan.	SHANGHAI	First half Jan.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half Feb.	SHANGHAI	First half Feb.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland, India Ports or through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.
YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,
Hongkong, 30th November, 1908.

[16]

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILIRATING.

For further information apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE, AGENTS, WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1909.

[16]

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 38.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama's harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 55 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

SIAM'S NEW COINAGE.

The *Siam Observer* prints the text of a provisional translation of the new Gold Standard Act. The Act is too long to reproduce but it may be stated that the theoretical unit is to be the tical of 558 centigrams pure gold. The silver tical of 135 grammes shall have a value equal to the gold unit. The tical shall be divided into 100 satang. The coins to be minted are the Dos or 10 ticals gold piece, the tical, two satang and satang in silver, the 10 and 5 satang in nickel and the satang in bronze. Gold and one-tical pieces are to be unlimited legal tender; subsidiary silver up to five ticals nickel and bronze up to one tical. Foreign coins not legal tender unless expressly provided for. A stability reserve fund is to be built up to consist of a sum of 12,000,000 ticals transferred to the fund, of the gross profit on coinage, and any other sources of profit and income emanating from the fund. The fund kept in Siam shall be in gold and silver, either bullion or coin. Demonstration will be accomplished gradually.

LUNACY PROCEEDINGS IN PENANG.

Some months ago lunacy proceedings were instituted, under Chapter 39 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1907, against the well-known Malay millionaire, Mahomed Ariff, by Jellish, one of his wives, and Pawaatich, one of his grandsons.

Mr. Nambiar appeared for the applicants, while Mr. Armstrong opposed the application on behalf of Mahomed Ariff.

The enquiry was held in camera, and extended over several sittings. The judgment, which had been reserved, was delivered yesterday.

The allegation of the applicants was that Mahomed Ariff, who is said to be seventy years old and whose estate is estimated to be worth about three million dollars, was mentally incapable of managing his affairs and that, therefore, the estate had been mismanaged to the detriment of its numerous beneficiaries.

The allegation of mental aberration was supported by medical evidence. The application was objected to by Mahomed Ariff on the ground that he was mentally capable of managing his estate, though his memory was somewhat impaired; and that he had appointed his second son, Wan Chi, to be his attorney and manage the estate under his direction. Mahomed Ariff also produced medical evidence to show that nothing was wrong with his mind except that he was a little forgetful.

His Lordship, in a lengthy judgment, decided that no order could be made.—*Straits Echo*.

CHINESE COAL FOR GERMAN CRUISERS.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that experiments conducted on board the German East Asiatic Squadron with Hungaria coal have, according to official statements, been entirely successful, and it is confidently expected that in future the Shanghai Colliery Company will supply all the needs of the German cruisers on the Eastern station.

As there seems reason to believe that Shanghai coal will prove equal in quality to Cardiff and Westphalian coal, this means a great saving to the German Admiralty. In June 1907, the price at Shanghai of Cardiff coal was from forty to fifty marks, of Australian coal from thirty to thirty-six marks; of Japanese coal from fifteen, to twenty-five marks, and of Shanghai coal from seventeen to twenty-two marks a ton.

The *Cologne Gazette* points out that the fact that the German warships will be independent of foreigners for their supply of coal is even a greater advantage than the reduction of cost.

The economic value of the German colony of the exigencies of an excellent coalfield in the immediate neighbourhood is, it adds, evident; the Shanghai company will reap a reward for their trouble, and profit will accrue to the German railway, and good prospects be opened up for the Tsing-tau shipbuilding yard, which is already in working order. The increase of the maritime traffic, which it is confidently anticipated that the new discovery will bring, must also swell the receipts from the public docks which the Government will take over on November 1st.

GINGER AND GINSENG.

A correspondent writes to the *Rangoon Gazette*:—The Burmese call ordinary ginger ginseng. But they are two quite different articles. The best ginseng comes from Manchuria and is highly esteemed in China; the best description selling for its weight in gold. Even the semi-wild quality from Corea is worth its weight in silver. A considerable quantity of cultivated ginseng has of late years been imported into China from San Francisco. Though ginseng is usually described in China as a medicine it really appears to be more of a tonic, possessing in Chinese opinion marvellous restorative qualities. When a distinguished Chinese statesman is ill the Emperor as a special honour occasionally bestows an ounce or two of ginseng upon him. European physicians have decided that the virtues of ginseng are largely imaginary, but Dr. Porter Smith mentions having seen some cases in which life appeared to be prolonged for a time by its use.

A Russian traveller states that one of the customs of his party having chopped off a finger accidentally with an axe, applied ointment made from ginseng and the wound rapidly healed. In Manchuria Chinese imperial edict made it at one time a State monopoly, much as dianthus were declared Royal property in the times of Burmese Kings. As there appears to be no great difficulty in its cultivation, and it is so much more valuable than ordinary ginger, which grows well in Burma, attempts might be profitably made to introduce its cultivation here.

Mr. E. H. Parker, the former Adviser on Chinese Affairs, mentions that he tried it once for scabies which he was suffering from when in Corea, and that the only effect was to make him feel bilious and full of nervous force.

An American consular official there told

to Mr. Parker he had once tried it and that it made him a "purple blood," so it is evident

it must be cautiously used.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

Orders punctually attended to, and charges most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1908.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS:

7.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARE.

8.45 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS:

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon. ... Every 15 minutes.

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

Extra cars at 11.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m., and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, DES VENUS ROAD CENTRAL.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, HONGKONG, 6th June, 1908.

TRADE: THERAPION.

This successful and highly popular remedy, sold in the Continental Hospitals for the treatment of all the diseases to which man is subject, is a medicine of the kind, it is said, which has no equal in the world.

It is a powerful antiseptic, astringent, and tonic.

INITIATORS.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
&c., &c., &c.BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.WATSON'S BALSAM OF ANISEED,
\$0.50 and \$1.00.A reliable remedy for all severe, acute,
chronic, and lingering coughs and colds.
Relieves hoarseness, sore throat, tickling
in the throat, and difficulty in breathing.WATSON'S GOLD CURE-TABLETS,
\$0.60.Speedily relieves influenza, cold in the
head, sneezing, &c.WATSON'S COUGH LOZENGES
\$0.75.For alleviation of bronchitis, hoarseness,
coughs, asthma, colds, and disorders of
the throat and lungs.WATSON'S WILD CHERRY COUGH SYRUP,
\$0.75.

Highly recommended.

WATSON'S EMBROCATION,
\$0.60.For colds in the Chest, bronchitis, sore
throat, &c.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS
AND
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1908.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1908.

SAVING THE SITUATION.

For various reasons which it would be improper to discuss at the present juncture, the Cantonese have succeeded in working themselves up to such a pitch of excitement that the slightest incident out of the ordinary rut of human affairs affects that calm reasonableness and sense of proportion usually associated with the natives of South China. That their ebullitions are but temporary and last no longer than the space existing between one incident and another is no guide to their conduct should matters of serious import arise, and if we were assured that the Provincial authorities were capable of keeping a tight rein on the hot-headed self-styled patriots then nothing need be said on the subject. But at this time, when the nation, however seemly and patient it may outwardly appear, is being rocked by underground agencies which are entirely beyond the control of the governing class, it is well to consider how closely Hongkong is affected by the latent ferment among the people on the mainland. The veil was momentarily lifted when, an unfortunate Chinese passenger died from natural causes on board a river steamer while on the way to Canton the other day. We all know the prejudice which the most insignificant and irresponsible hewer of wood and drawer of water entertains against those subordinate officials who by reason of their position are compelled to exercise the modicum of authority they possess, in order to perform the service for which they have been engaged. It was a thankless task which the servant of the *Fa-shan* had to carry out when he was required to collect the passengers' tickets, and we can well believe that he fully realised the unpleasant nature of his work. The realisation of that fact must frequently have led him to pass unheeded remarks which under other circumstances would have demanded redress, and it is inconceivable that alone among a crowd of coolies he should have so far lost the instinct of self-preservation as to assault a peaceable passenger in full view of his compatriots. The idea is grotesque, but the ways of some Chinese, egged on by parties who may have reason to believe that they will personally benefit by fomenting a disturbance, are past all

human understanding. We do not for a moment suggest that the Chinese, gentlemen who signed the petition, which was presented to the Canton Magistrate, calling for the punishment of the ticket-collector who had the misfortune to be damned by the coolies as having been the direct cause of the death of one of their number, was an intentional or malicious misrepresentation of the facts. They simply allowed their common sense to be outweighed by the glamour of an insensate rabble, and assumed to be facts those perverted views which gain currency whenever the unusual occurs. Probably every individual Chinaman on board the vessel at the time, had a special and original version of what had happened for the delectation of his particular coterie, and it is a matter of supererogation to say that the allegation of to-day becomes the accepted fact of tomorrow, except among those whose minds have been trained to separate the wheat from the chaff and to view matters logically. It is to be supposed that the ignorant and, as we have said, prejudiced coolies were inclined to allow such a rare bit of news to be whittled down to a matter of every-day insignificance? Had they not to meet their friends and relate to them the adventures of the voyage from Hongkong to Canton, the scenes on board the vessel, the mischievous infidelity of an unauthorised official, and the culminating in the death of one of their own 'kith and kin?' Their imagination, fired by other events which have no place here, would run rampant, and probably their tales would only be a trifle less inspired than those of the worthy Baron Munchausen and Sir John Mandeville. It was, we may confidently take it, on the spur of the moment that the petition was framed, when wisdom and second thoughts still tarried behind, otherwise we feel certain that no educated Chinaman would have drawn up such a document on the flimsy evidence they possessed. Fortunately, the Chinese officials who received the petition were not to be routed out of their ordinary placidity, and instead of making a *caveat emptor* of the affair they contented themselves with practically leaving it in the hands of those primarily concerned. We pass over the ridiculous, gaudsome and vain examination conducted by the native astrologers, necromancers or quacks—whatever term is most appropriate—on the body of the dead passenger, in the hope of discovering the cause of death. What we would eulogise, is the promptitude with which the Consul-General for the United Kingdom at Canton, Mr. Fox, took the matter into his own hands. Right or wrong, be the law what it might, that could be discussed later. He constituted himself arbiter, and it is to Mr. Fox that the entire credit is due for saving the situation. Before the ubiquitous Chinese agitator had the chance of inflaming the public mind, he was coolly holding an inquiry into the circumstances, taking the evidence impartially as becomes a British officer of the Crown, and laying down the law as hard and fast as if he ruled the destinies of the most turbulent city outside the Balkans. The display of supreme and conscious rectitude and regard for the truth had its effect on the Chinese, for besides acting the part of the guardian of the rights of all sides, Mr. Fox anticipated criticism by admitting the public and the representatives of the press to the Court over which he presided. There was no hole-and-corner business, no strategic movements, to the rear, no hiding away from the light of day, no hauky-pawky tricks to bewilder, and, therefore, no opportunity for the militant ringleaders of public discord to make capital out of the incident. Mr. Fox's action is deserving of the highest commendation; for it is due to his quick-mindedness, resource, and ready recognition of the possible consequences that serious trouble has been averted. That the accused was acquitted was a foregone conclusion after the medical evidence had been submitted, however nasty the result may taste in the mouths of the agitators. We can only trust that the matter will now be forgotten, and there is every reason to expect that the hope will be realised, especially at this time when events follow each other as fast as the leaves of Vallambrosa.

HOW TO BECOME SUCCESSFUL
AND INDEPENDENT.

Probably there are few people in Hongkong who do not appreciate an outsider's praise of their natural abilities, particularly when that outsider writes from a place 12,000 thousand miles away. It is always suspicious when a friend, who may be at your elbow daily, offers incense at the altar of your self-conceit, because there is generally an ulterior motive behind the votary's remarks. Not so, when the 'conservative' halls from the great United States, and when the sole purpose of his laudation is to help you to climb still higher on the ladder of success. It was, therefore, with the highest gratification and unconcealed pleasure that we received a letter from Washington, D.C., setting forth in good, round Anglo-Saxon some of the reasons why the merits of the staff of the *Hongkong Telegraph* should no longer be hidden under the proverbial bushel, as if that

were possible. As the reader has already surmised, the idea presented by the enterprising Americans was what is known as a money-maker, and it was our well-known ability as spell-binders that induced our complimentary friends in Washington to seek our services in what is represented to be the cause of humanity, etc. Owing to the enormous post office transactions of the firm alluded to, they were unable to afford sufficient stamps to permit of the envelope being securely closed, and it arrived looking like an overdue bill. In fact it was only under the severest compulsion that any member of the editorial staff ventured to withdraw the contents of the open cover, but a glance at the letter accompanying sheets of printed recommendations, hints and 'compliments' was sufficient to allay suspicion. The letter began 'Dear Friend,' which led at first to the conclusion that either Mrs. Eddy or the Salvation Army had roused us out, but no such luck. Still the first sentence shows how lame travails. It began as follows: 'Your name came into our possession from such a reliable source, that we do not hesitate for a moment in making you the proposition to become an independent representative for our goods in your vicinity. From what we have learned about you, we are confident that you are just the person we are looking for, and we therefore urge you to consider this real opportunity with extreme care.' Now, what we should like to know is—who has been ringing our praises so lustily that the good people of Washington, D.C., have arrived at a true and just estimate of our superlative worth? Who constituted that 'reliable source?' Could it have been President Elect Taft or William Jennings Bryan? with both of whom we had friendly converse when they landed on the shores of this sea-girt island. Even if it were one or the other of these distinguished politicians—and we feel inclined to back Taft, who was possibly influenced in our favour by the susceptible Princess Alice—how does this Washington firm know that we are just the person or persons they are looking for? No doubt, they are perfectly correct; they should know best the sort of character they want and it is not for us to argue the point. The next paragraph opens like a quotation from a policeman's evidence, but that is discredited by the series of facts which follow:—'From our information at hand we have reason to believe that you are, like other ambitious people, anxious to increase your present income by becoming associated with a well-paying established business. If so, you will be very much interested in reading the enclosed circulars. They describe very fully the position we now offer you, and show you just about how much money you can reasonably expect to make, if you decide to become our representative.' As they say in the States—"Money talks," and our well-wishers are on business bent. They know perfectly well that we are ambitious; everybody in Hongkong is ambitious, but we refrain from hinting at the various directions which these ambitions take. Nor is there any question that we desire to be associated with a well-paying business—that is if the paying part finds its way into our pockets. The next point is as to the amount we may reasonably expect to make—and it will be noticed that up to this we have no conception of the character of the business; but that is immaterial. Personally, a few thousand dollars a month would not be out of the way, and we feel sure there are others whose desires would be satisfied with less. This business can be done in one's spare time, so that the inducement to have a "double-duty"—or words to that effect—would be eliminated, to the great joy of the women-folk. Our correspondent suddenly breaks off his familiar tone to impart a little information which will come as an interesting interlude to most readers. As he, she or it says: "Science has proven that a great many diseases so common to mankind have their origin in a disordered condition of the digestive organs. Whether the blood is affected by assimilating the poisonous matters of improper foods the functions of some of the complicated organs of our bodies are interfered with and we become sufferers, ranging from a slight indisposition to some critical illness. Thus by simply neglecting to keep the digestive organs in proper order anyone is liable to ruin his health, which means the wealth of most of us and the happiness of all." Everybody knows that practically all of these complaints, if taken in time, yield very readily to home treatment. As a bright, brief and masterly exposition of that feeling which comes over most of us when somebody sprangs the word "Work" on a convivial gathering, that synopsis will take some beating. Of course, readers are getting as impatient as we were to know what reference this had to our marvellous ability but perhaps they may see light in the next paragraph which runs: "Nature's Health Restorer is a simple household remedy, prepared to meet this great need. It is composed of roots, herbs and barks, and is put up in the form of chocolate, sugar-coated tablets, absolutely free from all opiates, narcotics and harmful drugs. It is both a most satisfactory household remedy, and a most pleasant one to take. Thousands of persons

have used it with beneficial results, and many of them praise and recommend it, because they are grateful for what it has done for them. So it is a medicine that we are to put on the market. All that has to be done is to waylay a friend or an enemy, preferably the latter, ask him if he is down-hearted and as he opens his mouth to answer throw chocolate, sugar-coated tablet down his gullet, and charge him the usual tariff exacted by the cured-on-the-spot fraternity. This is a game which children and young ladies might play with huge success. An elderly uncle, grumpy and bilious, would be an excellent subject to practise on; and if he should become riotous and purposed all that would be necessary is to ring up No. 13, and send in a call for the Fire Brigade. Among the circulars which formed part of the package from Washington, D.C., was one headed, "Confidential Information"—and as it is marked "copyright, 1908," we shall not render ourselves liable to the law by publishing it, beyond, stating that its real function is to tell the ambitious: "How to become Successful and Independent." The question is how can this end be attained? All you have to do is to send for a regular size box of tablets, which you will sell to your customers for a dollar gold, and you get that, profit for nothing. Each box contains 200 "highly-polished, chocolate sugar-coated tablets" put up in three smaller boxes, each of which can be retailed at 25c. each. But the first lot is to be given away free as an advertisement. A guarantee accompanies the tablets, and the customer, presumably, will gaze steadily at the parchment while the pills are playing catch-as-catch-can in his bowels. What the representative has to pay for the second outfit, when the patients have recovered from the first, we cannot say, and it would take too long to find out. By accident we have just found out after another perusal that the agent gets a box of pills for 55 cents gold, so that he makes 45 cents gold on each box sold, but if he orders 500 boxes at a time he gets them at 40 cents gold a box. It is like this: 500 boxes are sold at 40 cents; the total price to agents \$202; the price to customers per box, \$1; total price to customers \$500; agents' profit \$300, all in U.S. gold currency. Why not make a fortune while time flies? We do not care for the agency ourselves, but in response to the appeal of the proprietors of Nature's Health Restorer we pass it on to any reader who fancies himself as a quack. But we demand a commission; we don't do good by stealth in Hongkong.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SOME more deportees were landed in the Colony to-day. Sixteen arrived from Saigon by the steamer *Laertes*, and twenty-four from Singapore. They were turned over to the police to be shipped to their respective homes. One of the deportees from Saigon was in very bad condition, caused through ill-health, and had to be carried ashore.

A LAD named Lau Yau, nineteen years of age, was convicted in the Police Court, to-day, and sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour for being a rogue and vagabond. Lau was discovered at about five o'clock this morning on the staircase of 73, Queen's Road Central. Lau admitted that he was out of work and had no place of abode, but denied that he was there for theft.

Two summonses which are expected to have very interesting results were adjourned at the Police Court, to-day. The first one was that in which Phaga Singh, watchman of Salt Fish Lane, and Khair Singh, also a watchman in the employ of Messrs. Levy Herman, are prosecuting the Jemadar and a sergeant of the Police Force and three Indian watchmen of the Opium Farm for committing an assault on them at Ma Tali Chung on the 29th ult. The second summons was brought by Khai Singh and Hira Singh against four others for a similar offence. Solicitors are engaged on both sides. The next hearing will take place on Tuesday.

FIRE AT WHST POINT.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT \$1,000.

A fire, resulting in damage done to the extent of about \$2,000, broke out in a three-storeyed building in Water Street, West Point, at about one o'clock this morning. The fire brigade, in charge of Mr. G. N. Orme (deputy superintendent of police) were on the scene shortly afterwards. With a good supply of water at hand the flames were extinguished before serious damage could be done. The first and second floors, occupied by coolies, were entirely gutted. The ground floor, occupied by a preserved fruit merchant, which was insured for \$1,000, was slightly damaged by fire and water. The fire, which was believed to have started in one of the upper floors, is believed to have been caused by a cigarette dropped by a careless coolie. The police are making the necessary investigation.

It should be added that this infringement of the specific provision of the Treaty not only affects British opium merchants but British shipowners also in whose vessels opium in bulk from Hongkong are shipped to the Treaty Ports of China.

SHIPPING AND MAIRS

MAILS DUE.

American (Manchuria) 7th inst.

French (Ernest Simon) 7th inst.

German (Prinz Waldemar) 9th inst.

Canadian (Empress of India) 10th inst.

The Bank Line ss. *Swirls* sailed from Yokohama on 2nd inst.

The C. P. R. Co.'s ss. *Empress of India* arrived at Yokohama at 11:30 a.m. on 4th inst.

The E. & A. Co.'s ss. *Empress of India* from Sydney, etc., left Port Darwin yesterday, for Manila and this port.

The C. S. N. Co.'s ss. *Lakang* from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port on 1st inst.

Attempted Opium Monopoly.

CANTON PROVINCIAL REGULATIONS REVIVED.

COASTAL TRADE PARALYSED.

As illustrating the case wherewith the pledges given by the provincial authorities of China can be got over, we have the most recent instance, before us in the revival of the opium regulations promulgated by the Board of Reorganisation, the Provincial Judge, the Provincial Treasurer and the Superintendent of Police on the 6th September, 1908. The regulations provided, *inter alia*, certain exceptional powers to the local authorities who under the new law might make:

(1) Clear investigation into the number of shops selling raw and prepared opium in every city, town, village and hamlet.

(2) That the local authorities shall have these shops registered.

(3) That the authorities shall then grant them licence for carrying on their business, i.e., of selling raw and prepared opium.

(4) That after ascertainment and registration of the number of opium shops in the Province of the Two Kwangs, no new opium shops doing business in the buying and selling of raw and prepared opium may be established.

(5) All opium shops are to be licenced and the licence is to be renewable every year, and any shop either buying or selling raw opium without having a licence is liable to be seized and shut up.

(6) Individuals who wish to purchase raw opium must procure licences and produce them to the shop to enable them to purchase the raw opium from that shop. It is incumbent on that shop to see that the purchaser has a licence enabling him to purchase the specified amount and no other quantity than that specified in that licence. The purchaser has to hand over to the opium shop one copy of the licence on purchasing and retain the other himself. Purchasers without a licence are subject to arrest and punishment.

The British merchants engaged in the opium trade in Hongkong at once perceived in the objectionable regulations a gross abuse of their Treaty rights and effectively protested against the going into operation of the regulations to H. B. M. Consul-General at Canton and, by telegram, to Sir John Jordan in Peking.

On the 3rd October last His Excellency the Governor received a telegram from His Majesty's Minister at Peking who stated that he had made verbal representations to the Wai-wu-pu and given them a memorandum regarding the Opium Monopoly at Canton. The Wai-wu-pu promised to telegraph instructions to the Viceroy on the subject.

The matter apparently lay dormant with the promise to Sir John of the ministers of the Chinese Foreign Office. But the quiescence of the Canton Provincial Authorities was not to remain long. With the usual subtlety of Chinese officialdom they saw what was seemingly a way out of the promise given to the British Minister to Peking. In reality the enforcement of the regulations in Canton itself was held in abeyance; but to circumvent the Wai-wu-pu's undertaking which had been advised to the Governor of Hongkong, the provincial authorities at Canton enforced the observance of the new law in all the prefectural districts of Kwangtung, with the single exception that whereof Canton forms an integral part.

As most readers know, Hongkong carries on a large opium trade in bulk with the Coast Ports of the Southern Province, and in particular with Macao, Swatow and other outlying prefectures. The effect of the revival of the monopolistic regulations in the districts outside Canton is producing very serious consequences in so far as the trade of this Colony in opium is concerned. Within the past fortnight there has been such a serious falling off in the export of the commodity to Swatow that the serious decline has amounted to a practical stoppage in the business resulting in serious loss to British merchants. The disorganisation in the trade is viewed with serious misgivings by exporters who see in the action of the provincial Government another blow to the precarious opium trade. The restrictive effect of the regulations on sales in the interior necessarily finds its reflex in Hongkong on the greatly diminished deliveries which have been reduced to a volume hardly worth speaking of.

At the present juncture dealers in the commodity at Swatow and its vicinity are embroiled in uncertainty with the consequent result that confidence in the future of the trade is completely shaken. In the circumstance, it was only to be expected that the British firms of long standing in the Colony and interested in the threatened trade have taken the only step open to them by making representations to Mr. H. H. Fox, the Acting British Consul-General in Canton. From the knowledge of the British Consul's energetic propulsive in handling similar cases in the past, it can confidently be predicted that he will lodge adequate protest with the Viceroy against the latest, more flagrant and vexatious violation of British Treaty rights.

It should be added that this infringement of the specific provision of the Treaty not only affects British opium merchants but British shipowners also in whose vessels opium in bulk from Hongkong are shipped to the Treaty Ports of China.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

TO BE OFFICIALLY MANAGED.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 3rd December.

H. E. Chang Chih-tung, Super-

intendent-General of the Canton-Han-

kow Railway, has decided that the

profits of the Canton-Hankow Rail-

way will be apportioned to the share-

holders; but that the management

must be vested in the hands of</p

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

EHO PARK.

WORKS TO BE ABANDONED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 3rd December.

An Imperial Decree has been issued directing all the works now in progress in the Eho Park to be abandoned.

[Reuters.]

Austria and Turkey.

London, and December.

A noticeable improvement has taken place in the Turco-Austrian relations, believed to be due to the influence of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

The Austrian Ambassador remains at Constantinople, but rumours at Budapest and Belgrade that transports have been ordered to be in readiness at Rumania, are causing uneasiness.

Italy.

In a debate on Foreign Affairs in the Chamber, a vote of confidence in the Government was received with an uproar and a storm of Radical protest.

Signor Barzai caused a sensation by declaring that, when the Triple Alliance was arranged, Austria promised compensation to Italy for an eventual annexation of Bosnia by the cession of Trento.

Later.

Penny Postage.

Penny postage between Germany and the United States will be established on the 1st January next.

The Near East.

The Italian Ambassador, united with the Grand Vizier, have intimated that they would make two proposals regarding Bosnia and Herzegovina, for which they have received instructions.

The Japan-American Agreement.

The St. Petersburg semi-official *Rossia* welcomes the Japan-American Agreement as dispelling gloomy apprehensions of war between two Pacific Powers and averting international complications relative to China.

TYphoon Warning.

The following telegram was received at the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory to-day:

December 4th, 9 a.m.

Cyclone or typhoon E. of the Pelew Islands moving W.N.W.

NOT-SUITED.

DECISION IN THE SWING MACHINE ACTION.

The reserved decision of Mr. Justice Gompertz in the action brought by the Singer Sewing Machine Company against S. Ezekiel to recover the sum of \$45, balance due for a sewing machine sold to him on the instalment plan, was delivered in the Supreme Court, this morning.

His Lordship stated that he found that there were two contracts entered into between the parties. The first contract had not expired, and he was of opinion that there was no breach of the second agreement. He would non-suit the plaintiffs with costs.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

CANTON & HONGKONG.

The following teams will meet in match tomorrow morning on the Club's ground, commencing at 10.30 a.m.

Canton Team:—Messrs. Drummond, W. W. G. Ross, A. G. Wallas, R. C. Coe, W. Saunders, Pratt, W. H. Rossier, Clyde, Chapple, G. S. Thorpe, Turner and W. R. Robertson. Umpire: Consul Fox.

Hongkong and Team:—Messrs. H. R. Makin, (Capt.), E. W. Day, P. Jackson, F. H. H. Stevens, A. P. Dashwood, W. E. L. Shenton, A. O. Lang, C. E. Shildt, W. Waterhouse, E. B. Reed and E. H. Hind. Umpire: Mr. A. W. Peake.

CRAIGENGOWER v. H.C.A.

This League match will be played on the Military Ground on Saturday at 12.15 p.m. The following will represent Craigengower:—L. E. Lammer (capt.), G. A. Hancock, H. L. Manders, W. H. Viveash, A. O. Brown, G. Evans, R. Poston, J. D. Noria, R. Bass, A. Gunn and J. W. Stewart.

LEAGUE TABLE.

The following is the League table up to date:—

Club	P. W. L. D. F.	Percent-
Civil Service	4 4 0 0 4	100%
H. K. C. C. "B"	4 4 0 0 4	100%
H. K. C. C. "A"	4 2 1 1 1	33.33%
Telegraphs	3 1 1 1 0	—
Craigengower	6 2 2 2 0	—
Royal Engineers	4 1 3 0 —	50%
H. K. Police	4 1 3 0 —	50%
R. G. A.	2 0 2 0 —	100%
Kowloon	3 0 3 0 —	100%
N.B.—A loss counts 1 point.	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—

The Banishment Orders.

GOVERNMENT'S LATEST MOVE.

CHINESE SUSPICIONS TO BE ALLAYED.

As a result of representations to Government and upon further deliberations, we believe the suspicions, rightly or wrongly entertained by a section of the Chinese as to the contemplated banishment of leasers of disturbance of the public peace, are to be allayed. Many of the law-abiding Chinese have got it into their heads that they, too, might be banished from Hongkong because of their tacit approval of the Japanese boycott movement. But no such drastic step was ever contemplated by the authorities it will be seen that their fears are without foundation. The native inhabitants will be given to understand that no necessity for a further issuance of banishment orders under the hand of the Governor need arise if they keep within the law. On the other hand, if there be any fresh outbreak of rioting all the machinery of the law will be invoked to maintain the peace of the Colony.

REPLY TO CHINA ASSOCIATION.—As we go to press, we hear that the Government have replied to the representations made by the China Association to the effect that it is not their intention to issue further orders for banishment as long as interference with legitimate trade is resisted from those who control the boycott movement. This should have a reassuring effect.

MULTI-MILLIONAIRE'S SON'S AFFAIRS.

APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE OF BANKRUPTCY ORDER REFUSED.

Choi Chung Li, son of the late Choi Chan, a multi-millionaire, made application before the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Piggott) to be discharged as a bankrupt. At the time he was adjudged bankrupt his assets amounted to \$57,182.95, the liabilities running into something like \$55,000 odd.

Mr. F. P. Hett (of Messrs. Bruton and Hett) made the application.

Debtor, cross-examined by the Official Receiver, said that he had lived with friends in Wellington Street. For the last three years, since the bankruptcy, he lived in Canton and Hongkong.

How have you found the means for living?

I had no money, but the executors of my father allowed several tens of dollars to my wife.

Have you received any money from your mother?—No.

Aren't you entitled to some property under your father's will?—No.

You had some property?—Yes.

You say you are not entitled to anything further?—No.

How much money have you spent during the last three years?—I spent very little after the bankruptcy.

How much?—A few dollars a month.

Since then who have been keeping your family?—The executors of my late father allowed \$30 a month for my wife.

Have you earned any money since?—No.

What were you doing then?—Nothing, staying at home.

Are you not capable of doing some work?—Yes. After I am discharged I will look for work.

Mr. Hett asked for the debtor's discharge. The Chief Justice said he could not do so according to law.

Mr. Hett—Then, will your Lordship suspend the Order for twelve months?—I can do that.

The Order was suspended, debtor to report himself to the Court at the end of that time.

MARIAB COURT.

DISREGARDING HARBOUR REGULATION.

In the Marine Court, this morning, before the Hon. Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., Harbour Master, Lieut. C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Assistant Harbour Master, and T. K. Kai, master of the steam launch *Logan*, with failing in observe the rule of the road, on the 27th ultimo.

Lieut. Beckwith stated that at about 1.45 p.m. on the day in question, he left the Harbour Office steps in one of the Harbour Department's launches. Half way across the Southern Fairway, witness saw the steam launch *Logan* crossing on his starboard bow. Witness ported to go under her stern, when the *Logan* starboarded. Witness had to remove his helm and only just cleared her by a few feet.

The defendant's excuse was that on seeing the Assistant Harbour Master on board the launch, he tried to show his respect for him by keeping out of the way.

Defendant was fined \$20 for his politeness.

DISOBEDIENCE OF LAWFUL COMMANDS.

In the same Court, Mr. W. G. Christie, 2nd Engineer of the ss. *Monteagle*, proceeded against Chau Fat, a firman, for disobeying the lawful Commands of the complainant on the 27th October while at sea.

Complainant stated that on the 27th October, on the passage to Vancouver, defendant was on duty. Witness was not satisfied with defendant's work in the engine room, so he turned him over to the No. 1 firman to work on the fires. The latter refused to do work at the fire and used strong language; both in Chinese and pidgin English. (Cross-examined by the Magistrate, witness said he understood a little Chinese). He was at the time on an upper platform and when witness went up to him, defendant rushed into the store-room and produced an axe, with which he threatened the complainant, saying, "You —; if you come near me, I'll put this through you." This was spoken in plain English. The store-keeper fortunately held back the defendant, or witness would probably have been seriously injured.

Defendant stated that he did not refuse work. He took the axe to cut firewood.

He was ordered to forfeit two days pay and was further sentenced to a month's hard labour.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

THE GOVERNOR'S ENGAGEMENTS.

The following are His Excellency's engagements for the coming week:—

4th, Friday—H.E. receives Commander J. Dougherty, U.S. Naval Attaché at Tokyo, in evening attends performance of "Country Girl."

5th, Saturday—Lunches with cricket teams in the Pavilion 1.15 p.m.

6th, Wednesday—H.E. inspects Hongkong and Whampoa Docks, Kowloon. Dines with Stewards of Jockey Club at Hongkong Club.

7th, Friday—Opens Bazaar at 1, College Gardens in aid of the C.M.S. Training School, St. Paul's College and the Ministering Children's League Institutions.

THE CHEUNG-SHA-WAN TRADY.

ACCUSED ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Important particulars of the Cheung-sa-wan murder were given in the Police Court, this afternoon, at the trial of a coolie named Chiu Yuen Fuk, who was charged with murdering a compatriot named Choi Yuen on the 26th November last. The defendant, a man of about thirty-two years, pleaded not guilty to the indictment.

Mr. J. H. Kemp (first police magistrate) presided. Assistant Superintendent of Police King, assisted by Police Sergeant Angus, conducted the case for the police. The defendant was not represented.

Dr. H. Macfarlane, officer in charge of the Kowloon mortuary, gave an account of the numerous stab wounds he found on deceased's body at the *post mortem* examination he held. There was an inch wound at the base of the back of the neck on the left hand side, extending down for an inch; an inch on the outer side of the left elbow into the muscle; another inch cut on the lower part of the left shoulder blade; three long bruises on the other side of the right forearm; a bruise an inch long on the upper part of the right shoulder blade; two coils of the intestines protruded below the lower left part of the abdomen, covering about six inches in diameter. On putting the intestines back an inch and a quarter cut through the abdominal wall showed. The stab perforated the intestines and cut blood vessels and a large hemorrhage along the abdominal wall was torn. The heart was not exactly empty; the lungs were dry and bloodless. Death, in the doctor's opinion, was due to hemorrhage. A knife, commonly used by the Chinese, for slaughtering pigs was given to the doctor and he was of opinion that the wounds were caused by it. The weapon was about five inches long, the middle of the blade measuring some three inches wide.

The story which led to the tragedy was told by a stone-carrier named Wong Hin. The defendant and the deceased lived together in a matchstick on the hillside at Cheung-sa-wan, he said. On the afternoon of the 25th ultimo, witness was with the deceased in his shed. The defendant was present. In the conversation that followed deceased told witness that defendant stole \$1.50 from his trunk. The defendant was present at the time.

The Court—What did he say to that?

Witness—There was a quarrel and then a fight between them followed outside the house which was stopped by a woman and myself. After this defendant went away. That was all that took place that night and I went to a friend's to pass the night. Next morning, at about 9.30 o'clock, I went to see the deceased. I found him sitting on his bed. He was the only one in the house. A few minutes later defendant entered. I left the shed for a while and on my return I heard the two men quarrelling.

The Court—What were they quarrelling about?—I don't recollect.

Can't you remember what was said?—No. Do you know if it was over the \$1.50?—Yes. And what followed?—They quarrelled for a few minutes. Then defendant pulled a knife out of his pocket. Deceased got up and ran out of the house. Defendant pursued him, overtaking him about twenty yards outside the house. The deceased was seized by the queue and defendant stabbed him with the knife. I saw this myself for I ran after defendant. There might have been four or five stabs given, but I only saw the one in the stomach delivered.

With this stab deceased fell to the ground, and defendant, holding defendant by the queue, called, "Save life."

Witness ran up and grabbed defendant by the arm, separating him from the knife. Witness also called for assistance. At that moment a man carrying a piece of rope came up and witness helped to bind the defendant's hands and feet. This accomplished, the deceased was removed to his bed, and a messenger sent to Sam-shui-po for the police.

The hearing was adjourned at this stage.

PROPERTY-OWNER'S DIFFICULTIES.

RECEIVING ORDER GRANTED TO AHMET RUMJAH.

In the Bankruptcy Jurisdiction Court, which was presided over by the Chief Justice, the petition of the Hongkong and Manila Yacht and Shipping Exchange Trading Company, of 64, Bonham Strand West, for a Receiving Order, against Abmet Rumjaha was heard.

Mr. F. P. Hett, who represented the creditors, asked for the Order, and stated that the act of bankruptcy was notice to suspend payment. He then handed to the Chief Justice a letter from the debtor's then solicitor, which was in effect that debtor would file his own petition. The assets, he pursued, amounted to about \$330,000, while the liabilities reached \$165,000.

The Chief Justice—The assets comprise real property?

Mr. Hett answered in the affirmative. He said that debtor's bankruptcy, was due to the depreciation in the value of property. The debtor was not solvent, and if the property was to be sold now, it would not realize much.

The Receiving Order was granted.

RAUB GOLD MINE.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT FOR 4 WEEKS ENDING 27TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

The mine, measurements, and assay returns of prospecting work show a total of 933 feet for the period (4 weeks) under review, made up of 18 feet sinking, 75 feet driving, 297 feet cross-cutting and 543 feet of prospecting work for the previous four weeks.

MINES.

Koman, 540 feet Level, Drive South.—This has been driven 3 feet, making a total of 80 feet.

The lode 54 in. wide assays 14 dwt.

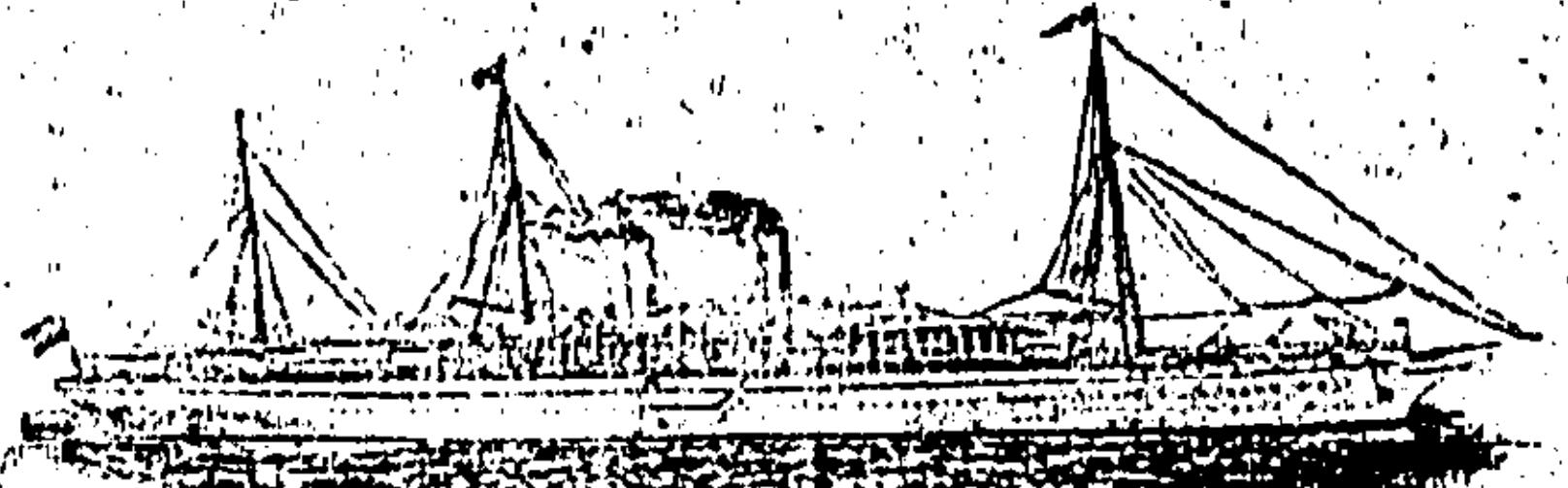
540 feet Level, Drive North.—This has been taken from 27 to 29 feet.

540 feet Level, Drive South.—This has been driven 2 feet and 1 foot respectively. The south drive is now only in work.

490 feet Level, Drive South.—To this has been added 3 feet, bringing the total to 479 feet.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



LUXURY—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line," Saving 3 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

(Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"MONTAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9th	Jan. 2nd, 1909.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Dec. 19th	Jan. 8th.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	SUNDAY, Jan. 16th	Feb. 5th.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	SUNDAY, Feb. 13th	March 5th.
"MONTAGLE"	6,163	TUESDAY, Mar. 2nd	Mar. 26th.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Mar. 13th	April 2nd.

"EMPERESS" steamships will leave Hongkong at 7 A.M.

S.S. "MONTAGLE" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANG-HAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA of JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Pacific EMPRESS Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamer, and 1st Class on Railways.

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTAGLE" carries "Inter-plate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers booked through to all points at AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to:

W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c.,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya, Opposite Blake Pier.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

Steamship	On	From	To
SINGAPORE & SAMARANG	WANSANG*	SATURDAY, 5th Dec., Noon.	
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	TUESDAY, 8th Dec., Noon.	
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, WEI-HAIWEI, CHEFOO & CH'WANTAO	CHIPSHING*	WED'DAY, 9th Dec., Noon.	
MANILA	YUENSANG*	FRIDAY, 11th Dec., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	KUTSANG*	WED'DAY, 16th Dec., Noon.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	NAMSANG*	MONDAY, 21st Dec., Noon.	

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 14 DAYS.

The steamers "Kutang," "Namsang" and "Fokkang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Island Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to YAPAN, Paris, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad, Danu, Simporpa, Tawoo, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

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Telephone No. 61.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SHANSI"	5th Dec., Noon.	
CEBU & ILOILO	"HUCHI PW"	7th	4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	8th	3 P.M.
HOIHOW HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	9th	9 A.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and UJUAL	"TAIYUAN"	18th	4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS			

MANILA and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

11

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1908.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SHANSI"	5th Dec., Noon.	
CEBU & ILOILO	"HUCHI PW"	7th	4 P.M.
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AUSTRALIAN PORTS	</		

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOURIE & CO. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE				
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$14,000,000 \$20,000,000 }	\$2,005,774	{ Interim of 5s for first half year @ 6% 1/6 = \$21,042 }	52%	{ \$850 sales London 5/82 }
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	67	66	{ \$4,000 \$150,000 }	\$10,323	5s (London 5/6) for 1903	...	550
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Clinton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$232,777 \$41,000 }	none	5s 4 for 1st 7	74%	\$195 sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	615	65	{ \$125,000 \$1,150,000 \$18,777 }	Tls. 162,512	Final of 7/6 making 5s for 1907	58%	Tls. 100
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	15,000	\$250	\$100	{ \$3,000,000 \$60,000 \$100,000 \$129,695 }	\$2,506,011	{ Final of 5s making 5s for 1906 and Interim of 5s for 1907 }	51%	1810 sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$109,032 }	\$591,763	5s 2 and bonus 5s for 1906	9%	\$1678
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	0,000	\$100	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$146,000 \$13,862 }	\$372,432	5s 6 and bonus 5s for 1906	8%	\$102
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$150	\$50	{ \$1,123,941 }	\$428,027	5s 7 for 1906	8%	\$130
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000	\$1,035	5s 1 for 1906	...	524
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$264,638	Nil	5s 2 for year ending 30/6/1908	71%	\$33 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$250,000	\$17,755	5s 4 for first half year ending 30/6/08	81%	\$501
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	65	65	{ \$10,000 \$240,000 }	413,755	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ 6% ex 1/6 1/16 = \$3,154 }	54%	\$37
Do. (Deferred)	60,000	65	65					\$17
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preference)	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000	Tls. 14,520	Interim of Tls. 1/- for account 1908	76%	Tls. 45 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	61	63	{ \$20,000 \$2,000,000 }	\$63,817	{ Final of 5/- for 1907 and Interim of 1/- (No. 10) for 6/- for 1908 }	6%	Tls. 51 sellers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$5,000	\$98	{ \$1,00/- for year ending 30/4/1908 }	4%	\$24
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 120,000	Tls. 6,869	Final of Tls. 2/- making Tls. 5 for 1907	11%	Tls. 45 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	Dr. \$279,371	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$124
Union Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$10,000	Dr. \$135,132	5s for 1907	...	\$10 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$10,000	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 4 (8 2) for year ending 31.8.06	...	Tls. 8 1/2 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd	100,000	41	41	{ \$7,000 \$14,280 }	\$11,556	Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year end-1907	74%	Tls. 15 buyers
Rub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	41	41	\$4,873	Dr. \$2,192	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$78 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$35	\$35	\$53,601	\$53,736	5s 75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	Tls. 58,576	Final of 5s 1/2 making 5s 1 for 1907	78%	\$45 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$10,000	Tls. 57,193	Interim of 5s for account 1909	84%	\$91 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$100,000	Tls. 33,742	{ Final of 5s 1/2 making 5s 1 for 1907 Interim of 5s for account 1909 }	64%	Tls. 79
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 607,357 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 125,000 }	Tls. 22,616	Interim of Tls. 4 for account 1908	54%	Tls. 140 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 6 for 1907	5s 6 for year ending 30.6.07	6%	Tls. 100
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$10,000	Dr. \$1,230	\$28 for year ending 30.6.07	...	\$12 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,725	\$15	\$15	\$10,000	Dr. \$1,778	5s 6 for 1906	...	\$80 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000	Tls. 14,639	Interim of 5s for account 1908	78%	\$93 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$10,000	Dr. \$10,015	Interim of 5s for account 1908	78%	\$93 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	Dr. \$12,421	5c cents for 1907	78%	\$93 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	8,000	\$50	\$50	\$10,000	Dr. \$16,513	5s 8 for 1907	64%	\$30 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,523,045	Tls. 107,547	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1908	7%	Tls. 116 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 170,000 none }	\$1,541	Interim of 5s for account 1908	9%	\$46
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 8,907	Tls. 2/- for year ended 31.10.1907	38%	Tls. 67 sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 45,939 \$20,000 }	\$6,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	5%	\$10 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 8,519	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 1/2)	...	Tls. 55
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$100,000	Tls. 6,398	Tls. 8 for 1906	...	Tls. 721 sellers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 28,357	Tls. 50	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 240 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos, Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$1,500	\$648	1/- per share for 1907 = \$1,037	12%	18 buyers
Chint-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$1,500	N1.	\$1.20 for 1907	12%	\$12 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500	61,138	60 cents for year ended 31.12.06	...	\$58 buyers
Do. Do. special shares	50,000	\$1	\$1	none	53,593	80 cents for 1907	8%	\$60 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	135,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$48	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	58%	\$221
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	5,000	\$7	\$6	\$10,000	50,078	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908	10%	\$10 sellers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$12,000	\$2,521	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8%	\$12 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$20	\$20	\$18,000	\$18,957	\$2 for year ending 31.12.08	10%	\$201 buyers
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	none	\$9,321	\$1 and bonus 20 cents for year ending 31.12.08	81%	\$18 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$120,000	\$4,578	Interim of \$1 for account 1907	81%	\$300 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$8,191	Interim of Tls. 10 for 3rd quarter	54%	Tls. 900 sales
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	5,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$7,471	50 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on 1/- paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	4%	\$14
Maatschappij tot Mij. "Borschi en Laubdewer" (Private in Langka), Limited	55,000	610	\$10	\$10,000	Nil	None	...	\$8
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 547,500	Tls. 17,127	Final of Tls. 10 for 3rd quarter	64%	Tls. 1161
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 27,001	\$7,471	50 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on 1/- paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	64%	\$14
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	Nil	None	...	\$8
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 for 1907	64%	Tls. 1291 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 8,493	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	11%	Tls. 410
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	15,850	\$20	\$20	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 58,332	Final of 5/6 making 5/6 for 1907	...	\$153 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	None	None	...	\$55 buyers
Siam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$126	40 cents for year ending 31.3.8	8%	\$55 buyers
Tien-tsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls.						